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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
2	X	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	
4	V.	21 CR 458 (CM)
5	FILIPPO BERNARDINI,	
6	Defendant.	
7	x	
8		New York, N.Y. January 6, 2023
9	Before:	11:20 a.m.
10	HON. SARAH NETB	IIDN
11	HON. SANAH NETB	
12		Magistrate Judge
13	APPEARANCES	
14	DAMIAN WILLIAMS	
15	United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York RYAN FINKEL	
16	Assistant United States Attorney	,
17	DAVID PATTON FEDERAL DEFENDERS OF NEW YORK	
18	Attorney for Defendant BY: HANNAH McCREA	
19	JENNIFER BROWN	
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1	(Case called)
2	MR. FINKEL: Good morning, your Honor. Ryan Finkel,
3	for the government.
4	THE COURT: Good morning.
5	MS. McCREA: Good morning, your Honor. Hannah McCrea
6	for Mr. Bernardini, and I am joined at counsel table by
7	Jennifer Brown.
8	THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning.
9	Good morning, Mr. Bernardini. My name is
10	Judge Netburn.
11	THE DEFENDANT: Good morning. Good morning, your
12	Honor.
13	THE COURT: Thank you. Good morning.
14	Let's just set an agenda for today.
15	I understand that you have agreed to waive indictment
16	and are here to enter a plea as to an information. Is that
17	correct, sir?
18	MS. McCREA: That's correct, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: Okay.
20	What I am going to do is first arraign Mr.Bernardini
21	on the information, so we'll go over that preliminary process.
22	Typically, sir, someone enters a plea of not guilty at this
23	initial phase, which is called the arraignment phase. That's

I understand that you're here for the purposes of

the typical proceeding.

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entering a guilty plea, but for this preliminary part, it's typical that you would enter a plea of not guilty, and then we'll switch to the plea proceeding, at which point I understand it's your intention to change that plea and enter a plea of guilty as to the charge.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand, your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: We're doing this to make sure that your rights are fully protected.

Do you need any time to speak with your lawyer about this?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I'm fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

So, the document that contains the charge that you have indicated you wish to enter a plea as to is called an information, and it has been issued by the United States Attorney.

Under the Constitution, you have the right to be charged by an indictment issued by a grand jury instead of by an information like this. A grand jury is a group of 23 ordinary citizens that are called to jury service to hear the government's evidence in criminal cases, and to decide whether the evidence is sufficient to justify bringing you to trial.

In order to return an indictment, at least 12 of the grand jurors must vote for the indictment, finding that there

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is probable cause to believe that an offense was committed, and that you committed it.

You have the right to have these charges considered by the grand jury, which means that without your consent, these charges could not even be brought unless approved by the grand jury. But if you waive indictment by the grand jury, the case will proceed against you based on the United States Attorney's information, just as if you had been indicted.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.

THE COURT: A few moments ago, you were given a Waiver of Indictment form that I see that you have signed.

Did you review this form with your attorney before you signed it?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I did.

THE COURT: And do you understand that by signing this form, you are giving up your right to have your case presented to the grand jury, and you are agreeing, instead, to allow the charges to be filed by the United States Attorney?

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.

THE COURT: Have you discussed with your attorney the advantages and disadvantages of waiving indictment?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I did.

THE COURT: Have any threats or promises been made to

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1 you, other than by way of a written plea agreement, to get you 2 to waive indictment? 3 THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor. 4 THE COURT: I want to confirm that you wish to give up 5 your right to have this case presented to the grand jury. 6 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, yes, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Thank you. It is accepted. Now what I'm going to do, sir, is arraign you on this 8 9 information. At this phase, this preliminary phase, it is 10 typical that you enter a plea of not quilty, even though I 11 understand your intention is to plead quilty at a later phase. Do you understand? 12 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. 14 THE COURT: Sir, you have been charged in a one-count 15 information. That count is for wire fraud, which is a violation of Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1343. 16 17 Have you received a copy of this information? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have. 19 THE COURT: Have you had an opportunity to review it 20 and discuss the charge with your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.

THE COURT: You have the right to have me read this information to you in open court, if you would like, but you can waive that right. Do you want me to read that information to you?

1	THE DEFENDANT: No, thank you, your Honor, no.
2	THE COURT: For purposes of the arraignment, how do
3	you plead?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Not guilty.
5	THE COURT: I'll enter a plea of not guilty on your
6	behalf for purposes of this arraignment.
7	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: We're now going to march to the next
9	phase, which is the plea proceeding.
10	Are you ready to proceed?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I am.
12	THE COURT: Sir, I have before me a consent to proceed
13	before a United States magistrate judge on a felony plea
14	allocution that you have signed. What this form says is that,
15	knowing you have the right to have this plea taken by a United
16	States district judge, you are agreeing, instead, to have this
17	plea taken by me, a United States magistrate judge.
18	Do you understand that?
19	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
20	THE COURT: Before you signed this form, did your
21	lawyer explain that to you?
22	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, yes, your Honor, she did.
23	THE COURT: Okay. It is accepted.
24	As we've been discussing, sir, you've been charged in
25	a one-count information. Count One charges you with wire

fraud, in violation of Title 18 of the United States Code,
Section 1343. I have been informed that you wish to now change
your plea and enter a plea of guilty to this count.

Is that correct, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, it is.

THE COURT: Before deciding whether to accept your guilty plea, I'm going to ask you certain questions. It's very important that you understand these questions and that you answer them honestly and completely. The purpose of these proceedings is to make sure that you understand your rights, to decide whether you are pleading guilty of your own free will, and to make sure that you are pleading guilty because you are guilty and not for some other reason.

Do you understand what I'm saying?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: If at any point in time, you don't understand my questions or you want a chance to speak with your lawyer, please say so, because it's important that you understand every question before you answer it.

Will you do that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I will, your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Slusher, will you swear in the defendant, please.

(Defendant sworn)

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Please be seated and state your

1	full name for the record.
2	THE DEFENDANT: Filippo Bernardini.
3	THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
4	And you understand that you're now under oath, and if
5	you answer any of my questions falsely, you can be charged with
6	perjury?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
8	THE COURT: Mr. Bernardini, how old are you?
9	THE DEFENDANT: I'm 30 years old.
10	THE COURT: Are you a United States citizen?
11	THE DEFENDANT: No, I'm not.
12	THE COURT: What country are you a citizen of?
13	THE DEFENDANT: Italian, Italy.
14	THE COURT: Do you understand that your ability to
15	remain in the United States may be compromised as a result of
16	this conviction?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.
18	THE COURT: And that as a result of your conviction,
19	you may be removed from the United States and denied
20	readmission to the United States in the future, and you might
21	also be denied citizenship in the future, do you understand all
22	of that?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.
24	THE COURT: Do you understand that you will be bound
25	by your guilty plea regardless of those immigration

1	consequences and regardless of any advice that you've received
2	from your lawyer or from anyone else?
3	Do you understand all of that?
4	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.
5	THE COURT: That being said, have you had an
6	opportunity to discuss with a lawyer the possible immigration
7	consequences of pleading guilty?
8	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, we've discussed.
9	THE COURT: Notwithstanding those discussions, are you
10	still prepared to enter a guilty plea today?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I am.
12	THE COURT: Mr. Bernardini, how far did you go in
13	school?
14	THE DEFENDANT: I received a Master's degree, so
15	university.
16	THE COURT: Was that in Italy or here in the U.S.?
17	THE DEFENDANT: In the United Kingdom.
18	THE COURT: In the United Kingdom.
19	What was your Master's in?
20	THE DEFENDANT: It was an M.A. in publishing.
21	THE COURT: Your English appears quite good. Can I
22	confirm that you can read and write English?
23	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I can. Thank you.
24	THE COURT: Thank you, sir.
25	Are you currently, or have you recently been, under

1	the care of a doctor or psychiatrist for any reason?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I've been talking to
3	a counselor that was scheduled by pretrial services, and I've
4	also been talking to a counselor based in the U.K. over the
5	last two months, just for general counseling.
6	THE COURT: Okay.
7	Without going into the reasons for that counseling, do
8	any of them affect your ability to answer my questions honestly
9	and completely?
10	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, it would not affect.
11	THE COURT: Do you understand what's going on in these
12	proceedings?
13	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, yes, I do.
14	THE COURT: Have you consumed any pills or medication
15	or any drugs in the last 24 hours?
16	THE DEFENDANT: I've taken a paracetamol tablet.
17	MS. McCREA: Tylenol.
18	THE DEFENDANT: Tylenol, because I had a headache. So
19	that was everything.
20	THE COURT: Okay. Other than the Tylenol, have you
21	taken anything else in the last 24 hours?
22	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, I have not.
23	THE COURT: What about alcohol?
24	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, I have not.

THE COURT: Thank you.

1	Is your mind clear today?
2	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, it is.
3	THE COURT: Does the government have any objections to
4	the defendant's competence to enter a guilty plea at this time?
5	MR. FINKEL: No, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: And does defense have any objection?
7	MS. McCREA: No, your Honor.
8	THE COURT: Thank you.
9	Sir, have you received a copy of the written version
10	of the charge against you known as the information?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.
12	THE COURT: I ask you some of these questions during
13	the arraignment phase. I'm going to ask them again.
14	Have you had a chance to read that information?
15	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.
16	THE COURT: Do you understand the nature of the
17	charges?
18	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.
19	THE COURT: You have the right to have me read that
20	information to you in open court, if you would like, or you can
21	waive that right.
22	Would you like me to read it to you in open court?
23	THE DEFENDANT: No, thank you. It's fine. Thank you.
24	THE COURT: As we discussed, you've been charged with
25	wire fraud, which is a violation of Title 18 of the United

States Code, Section 3571. Do you understand that? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. 3 THE COURT: Have you had time to talk with your 4 attorney about this charge and about how you wish to plead? 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have. 6 THE COURT: Has she told you the consequences of 7 pleading guilty? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Are you satisfied with your attorney's 10 representation of you? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Sir, I'm now going to explain certain 13 constitutional rights that you have. These are rights that you 14 will be giving up if you enter a guilty plea. Please listen 15 carefully to what I am about to say, and if you don't understand something, please stop me, and your attorney or I 16 17 will explain the matter more fully. Okay? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Okay, yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Under the Constitution and the laws of the 19 20 United States, you have the right to plead not quilty to the 21 charge contained in this information. Do you understand that? 22 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: And if you pled not quilty, you would be entitled, under the Constitution, to a speedy and public trial 24 25 by a jury of that charge. At that trial, you would be presumed

innocent, and the government would be required to prove you guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty. That means that you would not have to prove that you are innocent, and you would not be convicted unless a jury of 12 people agreed unanimously that you are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.

THE COURT: If you decided to go to trial, at that trial, and at every stage of your case, you would have the right to be represented by an attorney, and if you could not afford an attorney, one would be appointed to represent you at the government's expense and at no cost to you.

When an attorney is appointed, that attorney is appointed to handle your case all the way through trial, and not just for a guilty plea. So, your decision to plead guilty here today should not depend on whether you can afford to hire an attorney.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.

THE COURT: During a trial, the witnesses for the prosecution would have to come to court and testify in your presence, where you could see and hear them, and your lawyer could cross-examine those witnesses. And if you wanted, your lawyer could offer evidence on your behalf. You would be able

to use the Court's power to compel witnesses to come to court to testify in your presence even if they did not want to come.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.

THE COURT: At a trial, you would have the right to testify in your own defense if you wanted to, but you would also have the right not to testify, and if you chose not to testify, that could not be used against you in any way. No inference or suggestion of guilt could be made from the fact that you did not testify.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: If you were convicted at trial, you would have the right to appeal that verdict to a higher court. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And, as I said before, you have the right to plead not guilty. Even right now, even as you sit here today for the purposes of entering a guilty plea, you have the right to change your mind, persist in your not-guilty plea, and proceed to trial. But if you do plead guilty, and I accept your plea, you will give up a trial and all of the other rights that I have just described. If you plead guilty, there will be no trial. All that will remain to be done will be to impose a sentence. You and the government will have an opportunity to

make arguments about what that sentence should be, but there will not be any further trial to determine whether you are guilty or not guilty of the charge to which you pled guilty.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the decision as to the appropriate sentence in this case will be entirely up to the sentencing judge, and she will only be limited by what the law requires? This means that even if you are surprised or disappointed by your sentence, you will still be bound by your guilty plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: Finally, if you do plead guilty, you will be giving up your right not to incriminate yourself, and I will ask you questions about what you did in order to satisfy myself that you are actually guilty. By pleading guilty, you are admitting to your factual, as well as your legal, guilt.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: You said earlier that you've read the information containing the charge of wire fraud and understand the nature of that charge. If the case were to proceed to trial, the government would be required to prove beyond a reasonable doubt all of the elements of that charge, so I'm now

going to ask the government to set forth those elements.

MR. FINKEL: Thank you, your Honor.

With respect to the charge in Count One of the information, wire fraud, violation of 18 U.S.C. 1343, the government would need to prove the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, there was a scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain money or property by materially false and fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises;

Second, the defendant knowingly participated in the scheme or artifice to defraud with knowledge of its fraudulent nature and with intent to defraud;

And, third, in advancing, furthering, or carrying out the scheme, the defendant transmitted or caused to be transmitted a writing, signal, or sound by means of an interstate or foreign wire communication.

In addition to those elements, the government would need to prove venue by a preponderance of the evidence.

THE COURT: Thank you.

I just want to correct the record. I have been reading the statute that's listed in my version of the plea agreement that I have, which is dated January 3rd. I also have the original version of the plea agreement, also dated January 3rd, which seems to have the correct -- I see what I've been doing. I take it back.

I have been reading — when I have indicated the statute, I've been citing to the fine amount. When I have been saying Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 3571, is what I was saying, I have been mistaken. All of the documents are correct, but let me just be clear — the charge against you for wire fraud, as the government just stated, is brought under Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 1343. I think previously I indicated that it was brought under 3571; that is not correct, it's brought under 1343. So, earlier, when I stated the wrong statute, you should understand that, in fact, the statute is 1343.

Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, yes.

THE COURT: I apologize for my confusion.

Do you need a moment to speak with your lawyer?

THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor, I do not.

THE COURT: I've just reviewed it. It appears that we all have the same plea agreement. I just highlighted the wrong version. So, the plea agreement is correct. I checked. The information is correct. It's just what I said was incorrect.

Okay, good. Apologies again.

I'm now going to tell you the maximum possible penalty for this crime. The maximum means the most that could possibly be imposed. It does not necessarily mean this is what you will receive, but you have to understand that by pleading guilty

here today, you are exposing yourself to any combination of punishment up to the maximum.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do understand.

THE COURT: For this offense, there is a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years, and there is a maximum term of supervised release of three years.

Supervised release means that if you are sentenced to prison and thereafter released from prison, you may be subject to supervision by the probation department. You should understand that if you are placed on supervised release and then violate any of the terms or conditions of that release, the district judge that sentences you can revoke your term of supervised release and return you to prison without giving you any credit for the time you served on postrelease supervision.

Second, in addition to these restrictions on your liberty, the maximum possible punishment also includes certain financial penalties. In this case, the maximum allowable fine is the greatest of \$250,000 or twice what was made by the criminal activity or twice what someone other than yourself lost because of the criminal activity.

In addition, there is a mandatory special assessment of \$100 that must be imposed for the count of conviction.

Sir, has anybody threatened you or coerced you in any way to get you to plead guilty?

1	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Has anyone, other than the prosecution and
3	solely by way of this written plea agreement, promised you or
4	offered you anything to get you to plead guilty?
5	THE DEFENDANT: No, your Honor.
6	THE COURT: And as I just referenced, there is an
7	agreement between you and the government concerning this plea;
8	is that correct?
9	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, it is correct.
10	THE COURT: Have you read that plea agreement?
11	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.
12	THE COURT: And have you had an opportunity to discuss
13	the terms with your lawyer?
14	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.
15	THE COURT: I see that you signed the agreement; is
16	that correct?
17	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, it is.
18	THE COURT: Did you sign the agreement after you read
19	it and discussed it with your lawyer?
20	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I have.
21	THE COURT: I want to go over some of the important
22	terms of this agreement.
23	First, with respect to sentencing, you and the
24	government have agreed that the appropriate calculation of your
25	sentence under the sentencing guidelines is 15 to 21 months'

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1 imprisonment. 2 Do you understand that? 3 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. 4 THE COURT: In addition, you've agreed that the 5 appropriate fine range is between \$7,500 and \$75,000. Do you 6 understand that? 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. 8 THE COURT: In this agreement, you and the government 9 have agreed that neither party will seek a departure or an 10 adjustment pursuant to the sentencing guidelines that's not 11 otherwise set forth in this agreement. 12 Do you understand that? 13 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. 14 THE COURT: However, either party may seek a sentence that is outside of the stipulated guidelines range that's based 15 16 on the factors that you can find in our sentencing statute, 17 which is located at Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 3553(a). 18 19 Do you understand that? 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do. 21 THE COURT: In this agreement, you acknowledge that 22 the Court must order restitution. Do you understand that? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor. 24 THE COURT: In addition, you've admitted to the

forfeiture allegations with respect to Count One of the

information, and you've agreed to forfeit a sum of money that is traceable to the proceeds of the offense.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: In addition, you've agreed that you will make restitution in an amount of at least \$88,000, as ordered by the Court. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: In this agreement, you have agreed to limit, in certain respects, your ability to appeal from your conviction. Specifically, you've agreed that you will not file a direct appeal or bring a collateral challenge, sometimes called a habeas motion, or seek a sentence modification so long as the sentence is within or below the stipulated guidelines range of 15 to 21 months' imprisonment.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: In addition, you've agreed that you will not appeal or bring a collateral challenge to any term of supervised release that is less than or equal to three years, and that you will not bring an appeal or collateral challenge to any fine that is less than or equal to \$75,000, and that you will not bring any appeal or collateral challenge to any restitution amount that is less than or equal to \$88,000.

Do you understand all of that?

1	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
2	THE COURT: In addition, as we discussed earlier,
3	because you are not a citizen of the United States, you
4	understand that your guilty plea and conviction makes it very
5	likely that you will be removed from the United States.
6	Do you understand that?
7	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
8	THE COURT: In addition, you may suffer other adverse
9	immigration consequences, including that you may be denied
10	admission in the future into the United States. Do you
11	understand all of that?
12	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
13	THE COURT: And you've represented to me that you have
14	had an opportunity to discuss these immigration consequences
15	with a lawyer; is that correct?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, it is.
17	THE COURT: Do you understand that you will not be
18	able to withdraw your guilty plea as a result of those
19	immigration consequences, regardless of the advice that you
20	have received?
21	Do you understand that?
22	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
23	THE COURT: In addition, you have agreed that you will
24	not challenge your conviction on direct appeal or through any
25	sort of collateral challenge based on those immigration

consequences, including removal.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: One of the most important things for you to understand is that this agreement is not binding on the sentencing judge, and that the sentencing judge may reject the calculations and recommendations set forth in this agreement, and may impose a more severe punishment without allowing you to withdraw your guilty plea.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: The sentencing judge is required to make her own independent calculation under the sentencing guidelines and then impose a sentence based on what she believes is the appropriate sentence for you, even if it is different than the one set forth in this agreement.

Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: In determining that sentence, the Court will consider, in addition to the guidelines and possible departures from those guidelines, all of the factors that are set forth in our sentencing statute, which I mentioned earlier, and which is located at Title 18 of the United States Code, Section 3553(a). Those factors include: The nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and

characteristics of you, the defendant; the need for the sentence imposed; the kinds of sentences that are available; the sentencing range provided under the guidelines; the need to avoid sentencing disparities; and the need to provide restitution to victims.

In addition, the Court will consider a presentence report which is prepared by the probation department in advance of your sentencing. Before you are sentenced, you and the government will have an opportunity to challenge the facts that are reported by the probation officer.

Do you understand all of that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.

THE COURT: Now that you have been advised of the charge against you, the possible penalties that you face, and the rights that you are giving up, is it still your intention to plead guilty to Count One for wire fraud?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, it is.

THE COURT: So, with respect to Count One, how do you plead?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty, your Honor.

THE COURT: Can you tell me, in your own words, why you believe you are guilty of this charge?

THE DEFENDANT: Starting around August 2016 until the time I was arrested, I made misrepresentations over the internet in order to fraudulently obtain a published literary

manuscript. I understand that some of the people I defrauded were here in Manhattan. I knew my actions were wrong.

THE COURT: Any additional questions you'd like me to ask the defendant?

MR. FINKEL: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: You believe that's a sufficient allocution for the charge?

MR. FINKEL: Yes.

THE COURT: Do you want to proffer the evidence you would present if the case were to proceed to trial?

MR. FINKEL: Yes, your Honor.

If this case were to proceed to trial, the government's evidence would include, among other things: Electronic communications, stolen manuscripts, and witness testimony, which would establish that the defendant took part in a more than six-year scheme to impersonate hundreds of individuals involved in the publishing industry and steal more than a thousand prepublication manuscripts.

The evidence would also establish that the defendant executed a phishing scheme to steal the log-in information of more than 20 individuals to access a publishing industry database. The communications in question involve the defendant's transmission and receipt of emails to and from victims located in the Southern District of New York.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Sir, on the basis of your responses to my questions and my observation of your demeanor, I find that you are competent to enter a guilty plea. I'm satisfied that you understand your rights, including your right to go to trial and your right to have the case considered by the grand jury, and you're aware of the consequences of your plea, including the sentence that may be imposed and the immigration consequences that may follow, and that you are voluntarily pleading guilty, and that you've admitted that you are guilty as charged in Count One of the information.

For these reasons, I'll recommend to District Judge McMahon that she accept your plea of guilty as to Count One of the information, and I will direct that the government order a copy of the transcript and submit it to Judge McMahon so that she may act on my recommendation.

Has she set a sentencing date yet?

MR. FINKEL: Yes, your Honor. April 5th, at noon.

THE COURT: All right. I'll direct that the presentence report be prepared.

Can the government submit a case summary for purposes of the presentence report within 14 days?

MR. FINKEL: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And, counsel, can you and your client be available in the next 14 days to be interviewed by probation?

MS. McCREA: Yes, your Honor.

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               THE COURT: Okay.
               Any objection to continuing the present bail?
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 3
               MR. FINKEL: No, your Honor.
 4
               THE COURT: Sir, all of the conditions on which you
 5
      are released up to now continue to apply, and a violation of
6
      those conditions can have serious consequences, including
 7
      revocation of bail and prosecution for bail-jumping.
               Do you understand that?
8
9
               THE DEFENDANT: Yes, your Honor, I do.
10
               THE COURT: In addition, if you commit an offense
11
      while you are released, you may be subject to a more severe
12
     punishment than you would get if you committed the same
13
      offense, and, obviously, if you commit an offense or violate
14
      any of the terms of the plea agreement by the government, you
15
     may be subject to revocation of that agreement by the
      government, with all of the consequences that are set forth in
16
17
      the plea agreement.
18
               Anything further from the government?
19
               MR. FINKEL: No, your Honor. Thank you.
20
               THE COURT: Anything further from defense?
21
               MS. McCREA: No.
22
               THE COURT: Okay. We are adjourned.
23
               THE DEFENDANT:
                               Thank you.
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24
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